



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that bird collectors of this Coast will aid me in my studies of these parasites by collecting specimens of them. In the last few years I have been able to determine about 250 species of Mallophaga from North American birds, of which number I have described about 150 as new. The other 100 are assigned to species previously described from European birds. Most of the American birds from which these Mallophaga were taken were collected by Mr. Loomis of the California Academy of Sciences by zoological students of Stanford, or by myself, and have been chiefly Pacific Coast birds (from Alaska to Panama). A really good start has thus been made toward a knowledge of the Mallophaga of western birds. But more specimens are necessary, and I must trust to bird collectors for help in getting this material. One can hardly bring oneself to shoot birds for the sake of collecting Mallophaga, but birds taken for skins can be made to render a double offering to biological science in their death if the ornithologist will take the little trouble necessary to collect their insect parasites.

All the Mallophaga from a single bird specimen should dropped into a vial of 85% alcohol, with a label bearing the name of bird, date and locality of capture, the name of collector. Use a separate vial for each bird individual. One dram vials are the best, because smallest and cheapest. The vials should be well packed in cotton in firm wooden or tin boxes, and may be sent free by Well's Fargo Express, addressed to Entomological Museum, Stanford, California. Mark also, "Specimens, Donations" on the outside of the package.

I make this request now hoping that CONDOR readers may have it in mind this summer. As I shall be away from Stanford all summer, sending of specimens should be postponed until after September.

Sincerely yours,
V. L. KELLOGG.



PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED.

A NEW RACE OF THE GREAT BLUE HERON, WITH REMARKS ON THE STATUS AND RANGE OF *Ardea wardi*. By Frank M. Chapman. (Author's edition. Bulletin of the Am. Mus. of Nat. History, Vol. XIV, Article VIII pp. 87-90. Apl. 18, 1901.)

In the present paper Mr. Chapman separates the Great Blue Heron of the northwest coast region under the subspecific name of *Ardea herodias fannini*, the type coming from Queen Charlotte Island. The proposed subspecies differs from *Ardea herodias* in having "a shorter tarsus and with plumage throughout much darker, the upper parts being bluish slate-black instead of bluish gray; tibiae more feathered." It is suggested that this form in-

tergrades with true *herodias* further south.

The author mentions that in the examination of material incident to the description of *A. h. fannini*, the Florida heron, (*Ardea wardi*) has not been found to possess characters entitling it to specific rank, that there is nothing to indicate that the bird is other than a southern form of *Ardea herodias* and it is therefore suggested that it become *Ardea herodias wardi*. It is also proposed to extend the range of this southern form to the coast of Texas, whence specimens quite identical with the Florida birds have been taken.—C. B.

THOSE of an analytical turn of mind should 'rest' in the April *Auk*. There are subspecies to fit all tastes. Some them an Audubonian will accept, while others need a severely subjective state and a north light. It is worth remarking that the subjective enters into every science which has reached an advanced stage and it seems to have been used occasionally by enthusiasts in discriminating too closely related races. But this does not necessarily militate against subspecies properly used.

We cannot touch upon the articles of a general nature, but note the new races which are of interest to western ornithologists. Joseph Grinnell describes the varied thrush of the interior of Northern Alaska as *Hesperocichla nenia meruloides*, reviving a name given by Swainson very probably to this form. He also separates the Aphelocoma of the Willamette Valley under the name *Aphelocoma californica immanis*. Francis J. Birtwell describes *Parus gambeli thayeri* from Albuquerque, N. M. Wilfred H. Osgood separates the white-tailed ptarmigan of Colorado from the northern form under the name *Lagopus leucurus altipetens*. He also describes *Anorthura hemimela helleri* from Kadiak, *Certhia familiaris zelotes* from the southern Cascade Mts. of Oregon and Sierra Nevada of California, and *Hylocichla aonala schkæ verecunda* which is distributed on the islands and coast of British Columbia and Southern Alaska. Descriptions of fifteen subspecies are reprinted from other sources. Those which have not appeared in THE CONDOR are: *Colymbus dominicus brachypterus* Chapman, Lower Rio Grande, Texas; *Arenaria morinella* (Linn) from Hudson Bay region and Northeast; *Asio accipitrinus mililhennyi* Stone, Arctic barren grounds; *Sturnella magna argutula* Bangs, Florida; *Hirundo erythrogaster unalaschkenensis* (Gmelin) Unalaska; *Merula migratoria achrustera* Batchelder, lowlands of Georgia and Carolina.

Personally we miss the colored plates which *The Auk* seems to have discontinued—and, we believe, to the detriment of the magazine.

W. K. F.